APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/892,367	06/27/2001	Paul England	MSFT-0249/148565.1	2363

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EXAMINER
NALVEN, ANDREW L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2134	

DATE MAILED: 09/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11 August 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,9,10,14,15,19,20,24,25,29 and 30* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,9,10,14,15,19,20,24,25,29 and 30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *27 June 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-2, 9-10, 14-15, 19-20, 24-25, 29-30 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments filed 11 August 2006 have been fully considered but are

not persuasive.

3.   Applicant has argued that the Yoshiura, Watney, and Zeng references fail to

teach the decryption element band the decompression element being closely physically

related to one another so as to protect the content key as supplied by the decryption

element to the decompression element, such close physical relationship comprising one

of the decompression element residing in a process address space of the decryption

element on the computer system and the decryption element residing in the process

address space of the decompression element on the computer system. Examiner

respectfully disagrees. Yoshiura teaches the decryption element band the

decompression element being closely physically related to one another so as to protect

the content key as supplied by the decryption element to the decompression element,

such close physical relationship comprising one of the decompression element residing

in a process address space of the decryption element on the computer system and the

decryption element residing in the process address space of the decompression

element on the computer system (Yoshiura, column 3 lines 22-35, both compression

and encryption unit reside in the same process, item 102 of Figure 1). Yoshiura's

compression and encryption elements reside in the same process (Yoshiura, Figure 1

item 102, column 3 lines 22-35) and thus they share the same process address space.

As a result, Examiner maintains that Yoshiura modified by Watney and Zeng teach the

limitation in question.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a
person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived
by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-2, 9-10, 14-15, 19-20, 24-25, and 29-30 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshiura et al US Patent No. 6,157,720 in

view of Watney US Patent No. 5,930,398 and in further view of Zeng et al US Patent

No. 6,505,299.

6.   With regards to claims 1, 14, and 24, Yoshiura teaches a decryption element for

decrypting the content based at least in part on a content key (Yoshiura, column 8 lines

15-32, work key) and a decompression element included within the decryption element

(Yoshiura, column 6 lines 47-52, Figure 5 Item 511) for decompressing the content

based at least in part on the content key (Yoshiura, column 8 lines 33-50, compression

includes the correspondence changing portion, column 5 lines 53-67, correspondence

changing portion uses the work key), decryption element supplying the content key to

the decompression element (Yoshiura, column 8 lines 59-64), wherein the content key

is employed to decrypt the content and also to decompress the content (Yoshiura,

column 5 lines 53-67, column 8 lines 15-32, both use work key), the

compression/decompression element having a number of adjustable parameters and

wherein the decompression element employs the content key as at least one of the

adjustable parameters (Yoshiura, column 5 lines 53-67), and the decryption element

band the decompression element being closely physically related to one another so as

to protect the content key as supplied by the decryption element to the decompression

element, such close physical relationship comprising one of the decompression element

residing in a process address space of the decryption element on the computer system

and the decryption element residing in the process address space of the decompression

element on the computer system (Yoshiura, column 3 lines 22-35, both compression

and encryption unit reside in the same process, item 102 of Figure 1). Yoshiura fails to

teach the decompression element including a quantizer for performing a lossy

quantization and the de-scrambling of DCT coefficients. Watney teaches teach the

decompression element including a quantizer for performing a lossy quantization

(Watney, column 3 lines 36-47). Zeng teaches the decompression element including an

internal representation that includes DCT coefficients of macroblocks and wherein such

coefficients are de-scrambled and de-noised according to the content key (Zeng,

column 6 lines 39-67, shuffling). At the time the invention was made, it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize Watney's quantization

method with Yoshiura's encryption apparatus and Zeng's scrambling method because

they offer the advantage of providing compression and decompression of data while

limiting data degradation (Watney, column 3 lines 22-35) and the advantage of

providing security for content while not adversely impacting the compressibility of

content (Zeng, column 3 lines 1-24).

7.   With regards to claims 2, 15, and 25, Yoshiura as modified teaches a decryption

element having an input for receiving the encrypted compressed content (Yoshiura,

column 8 lines 15-16, compressed and encrypted text), the decryption element for

decrypting the encrypted compressed content based at lest in part on a content key to

result in decrypted compressed content (Yoshiura, column 8 lines 17-18, work key as

parameter), and having an output for producing the decrypted compressed content

(Yoshiura, column 8 lines 28-32, compressed text), a decompression element having an

input for receiving the decrypted compressed content (Yoshiura, column 8 lines 33-35),

the decompression element for decompressing the decrypted compressed content

based at least in part on the content key to result in decrypted decompressed content

(Yoshiura, column 8 lines 37-40, column 5 lines 53-67), and having an output for

producing the decrypted decompressed content (Yoshiura, column 8 lines 65-67, overall

data is processed) wherein a content thief obtains the decrypted compressed content

from the output of the decryption element cannot decompress the obtained decrypted

compressed content by way of another decompression element without the content key

(Yoshiura, column 6 lines 29-40).

8.   With regards to claims 9, 19, and 29, Yoshiura as modified teaches an encryption

element for encrypting the content based at least in part on a content key (Yoshiura,

column 4 lines 38-47, work key), a compression element for compressing the content

based at least in part on the content key (Yoshiura, column 4 lines 5-24, work key)

wherein the content key is employed to encrypt the content and also to compress the

content (Yoshiura, column 4 lines 55-59), and the decryption element band the

decompression element being closely physically related to one another so as to protect

the content key as supplied by the decryption element to the decompression element,

such close physical relationship comprising one of the decompression element residing

in a process address space of the decryption element on the computer system and the

decryption element residing in the process address space of the decompression

element on the computer system (Yoshiura, column 3 lines 22-35, both compression

and encryption unit reside in the same process, item 102 of Figure 1).

9.   With regards to claims 10, 20, and 30, Yoshiura as modified teaches a

compression element having an input for receiving the content (Yoshiura, column 4

lines 16-21), the compression element for compressing the content based at least in

park on a content key to result in compressed content, and having an output for

producing compressed content (Yoshiura, column 4 lines 5-15), an encryption element

having an input for receiving the compressed content (Yoshiura, column 4 lines 48-49),

the encryption element for encrypting the compressed content based at least in park on

the content key to result in encrypted compressed content (Yoshiura, column 4 lines 48-

58, work key), and having an output for producing the encrypted compressed content

(Yoshiura, column 4 lines 55-58) wherein the encrypted compressed content from the

output of the encryption element cannot be decompressed without the content key
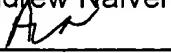
(Yoshiura, column 6 lines 29-40).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Andrew L. Nalven whose telephone number is 571 272

3839. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 8-6, Alternate

Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Jacques Louis-Jacques can be reached on 571 272 6962. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-

872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Andrew Nalven